

**1.4.7 2006 Methane Emissions for U.S. Buildings Energy Production, by Fuel Type (MMT CO2 Equivalent) (1)**

<u>Fuel Type</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Buildings Total</u>
Petroleum	1.0	0.5	1.4
Natural Gas	30.8	20.0	50.9
Coal	0.0	0.2	0.3
Wood	2.3	0.4	2.7
<u>Electricity (2)</u>	<u>38.2</u>	<u>36.7</u>	<u>74.9</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>130.1</b>

Note(s): 1) Sources of emissions include oil and gas production, processing, and distribution; coal mining; and utility and site combustion. Carbon Dioxide equivalent units are calculated by converting methane emissions to carbon dioxide emissions (methane's global warming potential is 23 times that of carbon dioxide). 2) Emissions of electricity generators attributable to the buildings sector.

Source(s): EIA, Emissions of Greenhouse Gases in the U.S. 2006, Nov. 2007, Table 15, p. 22 for energy production emissions; EPA, Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2006, April 2008, Table 3-16, p. 3-25 for stationary combustion emissions; and EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2008, Mar. 2008, Table A2, p. 117-119 for energy consumption.